

## NATION STIRRED BY NARRATIVE OF DEAD EXPLORER

Grief and Pride Close Competitors for Dominance.

## GLOWING TRIBUTES TO POLAR HEROES

Last Words of Scott Appealing for Those Dependent Upon Men Who Die With Him Have Electric Effect—Memorial Service Will Be Held Friday.

London, February 11.—Grief and pride over the simple narrative of courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Captain Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world were close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public to-day.

"It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls who have done and died so greatly," was the comment of a Cabinet minister to-day. The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were:

"If I should have had a tale to tell of the hard-earned endurance and the courage of my companions that would have stirred the heart of every Englishman."

"These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely, a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

These words have had an electric effect. Steps are on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who died with him. The certain death, could still write that they did not regret their journey.

Interest in His Men. Captain Scott's interest in the welfare of his men was emphasized by practically the last business transaction before he left to join the expedition in New Zealand. This was the sale of his story.

He declined to make any private profit from the transaction and decided that the total receipts should go to increase the financial reward of the men who had undertaken to share with him the dangers of the Antarctic region.

It was therefore arranged that all funds realized from the story of the adventure should be distributed among the members of the crew as a surprise bonus on their return to England. Mrs. Scott's share of the reward was £100,000.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday. Plans in all parts of London were flying at half-mast to-day.

The committee of the British Antarctic expedition will issue a national appeal for a fund to provide for the relatives of the dead explorers. Among those who will sign the appeal is Lord Strathcona.

The Admiralty to-night issued an official expression of regret at the loss of its heroic officers.

The tragedy of Captain Robert F. Scott's Antarctic expedition was referred to to-day in the House of Commons by Premier Balfour.

"We all at this moment are under the deep impression created by the reading of the last message to-night," said the Premier.

"The message of a brave, enduring man in the face of a most arduous task, and a self-sacrifice and devotion to the service of his country. We can only say that his last appeal will not fall on deaf ears."

Words Almost Inaudible. The Premier so deeply moved that his words were almost inaudible. His closing sentence indicates that the government will take care of the dependents of the dead members of the expedition.

Of the five explorers who perished, Captain Scott, Dr. Edward A. Wilson and Petty Officer E. Evans were married. Captain E. G. Oates and Lieutenant H. B. Bowers were single. Mrs. Evans is left with three children, seven, five and four years old.

The merchants and ship owners of Cardiff, from which perished the Antarctic, are arranging to erect a statue to Captain Scott.

One of the most tragic documents in the world's history is the last message of Captain Scott left for the world. It was written March 25, 1912, when the stoical explorer, undergoing the most exquisite torture from cold and privation, knew that he and his companions were bound to die.

In it he told how he and his little band for more than a year had undergone the greatest suffering from cold and loss of supplies and equipment.

"I am now lying on my back," he wrote, "and I am now waiting for the end. I am now waiting for the end. I am now waiting for the end."

The diary left by Captain Scott is a wonderful document, judging from extracts of it that have been given to the Royal Geographical Society.

It tells the tragic story of a successful journey to the end of the earth, the triumph of which was swallowed up by death in one of its most agonizing forms.

Petty Officer Evans died as the result of a fall. Captain E. G. Oates, frost-bitten until he could not proceed further, deliberately let himself freeze to death that he might no longer delay the rest of the expedition and Scott, Wilson and Bowers froze to death in a tent several days later. The last entry in the diary was March 29, 1912, and the bodies were found only eleven miles from One Ton Depot, where the expedition had left supplies.

Praises Companion. Captain Scott paid a touching tribute to the bravery and self-sacrifice of Oates, and was unsparing in his praise of the other members of the party. The loss of their pony transport in March, 1911, was the first mis-

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## ORDER RESTORED BY STATE MILITIA

Presence of Troops Prevents Rioting in Coal Fields.

## ATTEMPTS MADE TO WRECK TRAINS

Mucklow Death List of Sixteen Not Changed—Fifty-One Men in Jail Awaiting Trial—Adjutant-General Elliott in Personal Command of Disturbed Section.

Charleston, W. Va., February 11.—Conditions in the Paint and Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, coal mine districts were quiet to-night. Troops are scattered over the territory, and it is not believed further rioting in the strike region will occur as long as the militia is present.

Excepting unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with dynamite to-day, there have been no developments.

The Mucklow riot death-list of sixteen has not been changed. At least two-score are known to be injured, some of them fatally.

Thirty-one men, forty-one of whom are held at Paint Creek Junction, and ten in the county jail in this city, are awaiting trial by the military commission.

The men are charged with rioting, shooting to kill, attempting to dynamite trains, or carrying firearms. The military commission will sit Thursday.

Elliott in Command. Adjutant-General Elliott at daybreak took active command of the disturbed section of the Kanawha coal field, where almost a score of miners and guards were killed in yesterday's battle.

With a provisional regiment of five companies he moved out from Paint Creek Junction, two being sent to the Cabin Creek District, where the trouble was expected to-day, and three, under command of Major Thomas D. Davis, taking the road to Mucklow.

Where yesterday's fighting was fiercest. Orders were issued to clear the mountains of armed men. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the miners had retired into the mountains and the soldiers would have little opposition, but General Elliott and his men were prepared for eventualities.

Governor Glasscock, Governor-Elect Hatfield and the Finance Committee of the Legislature, now in session here, conferred until late in the morning concerning the situation, and at the same time the conference it became known that the commander of every military company in the State had been ordered to hold his men in readiness for immediate service, although the belief was expressed that the force now in the field could handle the situation. The question of financing martial law was thoroughly gone over, and the Legislature is expected not only to pay the bills of the last two declarations of martial law, but to provide for the latest emergency.

One result of the outbreak, it was said, is the introduction into the Legislature of a bill providing for a State constabulary to deal with emergencies as that of yesterday, the opinion being very general that if an adequate force of trained men had been on guard the night would have been averted. This bill was presented to the Military Committee recently and voted down.

At the Adjutant-General's office this morning it was stated that the store the telephone and telegraph wires into the Paint Creek section were being made.

The mine districts began to quiet down in April, 1912. Since that time, militia has twice invaded the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha County. The first time martial law was declared, an order was issued that a week troops were ordered back into the strike territory because of rioting and bloodshed.

The troops were gradually withdrawn, and the second declaration of martial law, was never lifted. Since last Friday, a most condition of anarchy has prevailed at Paint and Cabin Creeks. Pass-ways on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have been held by fire, mine guards shot and attempts made to apply the torch to the property of the various coal companies in the two districts.

Last Saturday, after a reign of terror in the strike districts on Friday night, Governor Glasscock prepared to bring the situation before the Legislature, which was in session.

This, however, was vetoed by the Legislature. Telegraph wires into the troubled zone were cut and the mine districts left isolated. It was reported Sunday night that Governor Glasscock would appear before the Legislature Monday and insist that some action be taken. Before this could be done yesterday the serious situation arose in the strike territory.

Adjutant-General Elliott left Charleston last night with two companies of militia from this city. General Elliott has taken personal charge of the situation, and with him are the members of the military commission.

He acted during the last two administrations of martial law. The acts of the military commission in sentencing over two-score persons to long terms in the West Virginia Penitentiary were recently questioned in the State Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States. The military court was upheld, and at the same time the validity of martial law declared by Governors of States was held to be legal.

Last night, when conditions became critical, Governor Glasscock ordered troops to the coal fields. With them were the first companies were on the scene.

Will Be Left to Wilson. Taft Will Not Undertake Reorganization of Customs Service.

Washington, February 11.—Reorganization of the customs service by consolidation of districts and ports of entry will be left for President Wilson. President Taft has found he cannot complete the reorganization.

The decision of President Taft virtually nullifies the law authorizing the reorganization, and a further congressional action will be necessary to disturb the existing system.

Representatives have been ordered to the White House and Treasury Department with protests against the proposed revolutionary changes which will reduce the existing 165 customs districts to less than fifty, and increase the number of collectors of customs.

Both Senators Exonerated. Washington, February 11.—Senators Clifton and Watson, of West Virginia, were exonerated of charges of corruption in their election when the Senate to-day, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution discharging the Elections Committee from further consideration of the allegations against them.

Open Until Midnight. The Business Office of The Times-Dispatch, first floor of The Times-Dispatch Building will hereafter be kept open for receiving advertisements and transacting general business, until midnight.

Phone Monroe 1, and ask operator for Business Office.

Post service to California, standard or tourist, later personally conducted, with out change daily, except Sunday. North St. Washington-Bureau Route, 90 N. Main—Adv.

## VOTES FOR SALE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Five Members of Legislature Paid With Marked Bills.

## MONEY IS FOUND IN THEIR POCKETS

Arrests Follow Unearthing of Alleged Bribery Scheme in Interests of Some One of Senatorial Candidates by Detectives—Entire Situation to Be Investigated.

Charleston, W. Va., February 11.—With marked money in their pockets, alleged to be the price of their votes in the United States senatorial contest, which is causing a deadlock in the Legislature, four members of the House of Delegates and one member of the Senate of West Virginia were arrested in a hotel here late this afternoon by Sheriff Bonner Hill, in the presence of the public prosecutor, Thomas C. Townsend. They were taken before Justice of the Peace C. W. Deering, where they each waived a hearing and were held in \$5,000 bond.

The accused men are Representatives U. S. G. Rhodes, Dr. H. F. Asbury, David E. Hill, Nath Duff and Senator B. A. Smith.

Ever since the Legislature assembled there have been rumors that money was being used to influence members of both houses in the interests of some one of the senatorial candidates, but the stories were not supported by tangible evidence, and the entire matter was passed as an ordinary feature of a hard fought political battle. Recently, however, Rhodes is alleged to have said, according to the prosecutor, that for something over \$50,000 he could change six votes in the two houses.

Detectives Employed. Acting on this report it is stated, Prosecutor Townsend employed detectives. They had been watching the balloting for several weeks, and were in close touch with the situation. After the arrests, it was said, arrangements had been made for the change in voting this week. As reported, it was to start with a change of a vote or two, the first day, followed by other changes until the necessary number had been won over. Part of the program was carried out, and to-day was arranged as "pay day."

The men were called to a hotel, and it is charged, they were there paid with marked bills. In an adjoining room Prosecutor Townsend and Sheriff Hill awaited the signal that was to lay bare the alleged bribery.

They had only a few minutes to wait, for the transaction over the door was opened and the men invited to enter.

There stood the sheriff and prosecutor, both of whom all the legislators knew. For a moment no one moved, and then, without hesitancy, the sheriff told the accused they were under arrest.

Prosecutor Townsend had prepared his plans so that the men could be taken at once to the office of Justice of the Peace Deering, where they would be permitted to plead. They lost no time in summoning counsel, and within a few minutes the arrests were in the justice's office.

Votes Delivered. It is reported the men arrested were to have voted for one of the leading candidates for United States Senator, and some of the votes were to have been delivered to-day, when the House and Senate in joint session, took its sixth ballot for Senator, which resulted as follows:

Republicans—William Seymour Edwards, 16; Isaac T. Mann, 15; Davis Wilkins, 17; W. B. White, 4; N. B. Scott, 1; W. P. Hubbard, 2; Nathan Goff, 2; Governor Glasscock, 1.

Democrats—Senator Watson, 45; John M. Hamilton, 1; Judge Bailey, 1; John M. Davis, 1.

Rhodes, the delegate who placed Isaac T. Mann in nomination, is said to have been the man for which the prosecutor played from the beginning. It was stated after the arrest that \$20,000 had been paid in bribes to the legislators he received \$15,000. Duff is alleged to have received \$2,000 and each of the others \$1,000.

"I believe that there is more of this thing going on and I propose to put it out," said Prosecutor Townsend to-night. "It is my purpose to go into every phase of it, and from what I know now I think we have only started."

As soon as possible, I will consult with the court concerning the calling of a special grand jury, not only that this charge may be taken up, but that the entire situation may be thoroughly investigated. While I can't say at this minute that there will be additional arrests, I can say that there may be. I don't want to say that the candidates for Senator have been buying votes, but I have reason to believe there are votes for sale in West Virginia, and if there are we want to know it."

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## MEXICAN FEDERALS AND REBELS FIGHT FOR SEVEN HOURS IN HEART OF CITY WITH NO CERTAIN ADVANTAGE TO EITHER SIDE



GEN FELIX DIAZ LEADING THE REBELS

## CALLS DEMOCRATS DISORGANIZED MOB AFTER MIDNIGHT

Minority Leader Says Appropriations Are Reaching New High Record.

## PUJO COMMITTEE ASSAILED

Expenditure of Any Sum Above \$25,000 Is in Violation of Law.

Washington, February 11.—A general attack on "democratic extravagance" and a heated debate over activities of the House money trust committee precipitated in the House to-day by a resolution appropriating \$25,000 to defray further expenses of the money trust investigation. The resolution, which made the total expenditures for the investigation \$50,000, was passed after a lengthy argument by a vote of 129 to 114, many Democrats voting with the Republicans against it.

Minority Leader Mann upbraided the Democrats vigorously, asserting that the "control of legislation was in the hands of a disorganized mob" and that appropriations for the session were reaching a record high point.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, agreed with Mr. Mann and declared that the appropriations for this year would far exceed those of any session in the history of Congress, "so much so that any talk of revising the tariff downward will be a hollow mockery."

The resolution was brought in by Chairman Lloyd of the Committee on Accounts. Chairman Pujos, of the money trust committee, explained that the committee already had expended about \$20,000 of the original \$25,000 appropriation and that it was estimated the obligations of the committee would reach \$50,000 by the time of the close of the investigation. He furnished a detailed statement of expenditures, some of which showed that \$2,300 had been expended for getting statements from banks, \$3,500 for statistical work in showing interlocking directorates in corporations, \$1,000 in serving subpoenas, \$2,100 for witness fees and expenses, and \$2,561 for Dr. C. W. Richardson's trip to Miami to examine William Rockefeller.

Amounts Due. Mr. Pujos said that a fee of \$15,000 was due Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the committee, \$5,000 to statisticians for expert work, \$3,000 for stenographic work, and \$2,500 for assistant counsel fees.

Representative Raker, of California, criticized the committee, declaring that it had expended large sums of money to enable William Rockefeller to escape the jurisdiction of the House.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that in the opinion of the gentleman from California, some of the members of the House the committee ought to have hanged Mr. Rockefeller offhand, without further consideration. If Mr. Rockefeller had not been Mr. Rockefeller, he would have been a common criminal, and he would have been hanged for his life. It was only because he was rich, richer than we are, that he was spared, and yet we are so concerned about his feelings of personal animosity."

Mr. Mann further declared that the money trust committee had been authorized originally to expend only \$25,000. He quoted the statute providing penalties of imprisonment and fine for executive officers entering upon obligations exceeding the appropriations at their disposal, and continued: "We are very careful in making laws as to what the executive departments shall do, and our own committees do the very thing for which we would send a man to the penitentiary if he were an administrative officer, and yet we condone the offense and pay the bill."

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Statement by Hillis. Shortly before 2 o'clock Secretary Hillis issued the following statement: "After a conference called by the President with the three secretaries, Secretary of State, War and Navy, it was not believed that the news from the City of Mexico required any action of an affirmative character other than to order three more battleships to Vera Cruz. Those, including the one ordered, are being sent."

President Taft's anxiety was said to have been increased by a rumor received from Mexico City that American Ambassador Wilson had been forced to flee from the embassy. At an early hour no confirmation of this report could be obtained through official sources.

From that time until nearly 1 o'clock the President had dispatches read over the telephone from the Associated Press. Official dispatches continued to come in from Mexico City.

Apprehending the fact that the situation called for immediate consideration, by order of the President messengers were sent at top speed to summon Mr. Taft's advisers to the White House. Many of them had retired, and it was 1:30 o'clock in the morning before the last sleepy-eyed conference attended the steps of the executive mansion.

President Taft had spent last night until 10:30 o'clock considering the Burnett-Billingham Immigration bill, going later to attend a farewell dinner to Attorney-General Wickham.

On returning with Secretary Hillis to the White House at midnight, a few official dispatches awaiting him were of such a nature that Secretary Hillis was directed to obtain further information.

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Estimates of Casualties Run as High as 1,000, and Dead Certainly Will Be Counted by Hundreds.

## STRAY SHOTS KNOWN TO HAVE CAUSED INJURIES TO THREE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Artillery Plays Chief Part in Day's Battle, but Rifle Fire Is Kept Up Continuously—President Madero and His Ministers Satisfied With Outcome and Predict To-Day Will See Overpowering of Enemy—General Diaz in His Arsenal Stronghold Appears as Defiant as at Any Time Since He Was Released From Prison by Mutinous Soldiers.

Mexico City, February 11.—The Mexican Federals and rebels fought a seven-hour drawn battle in the heart of the city to-day. When darkness put an end to the fighting neither side appeared to have gained any marked advantage.

Estimates of the casualties run as high as 1,000, although accurate information cannot be obtained at this time. The dead certainly will be counted by the hundreds.

Foreign residents for the most part kept under cover, but three Americans are known to have suffered injuries from stray bullets. They are Lloyd Osbourne, an author, who was shot in the thigh; Dr. R. H. McCrosson, of Lincoln, Neb., and Mark Johnson, a negro, of Madison, Ill.

Artillery played the chief part in the day's fighting, but rifle fire was kept up continuously, though more or less ineffectually. President Madero and his ministers expressed satisfaction to-night with the day's work, and ventured the opinion that to-morrow would see the overpowering of the enemy.

Diaz Continues Defiant. General Felix Diaz, in his arsenal stronghold, appeared as defiant as at any time since he was released from prison by the mutinous soldiers, and promises a repetition to-morrow of the terrific bombardment, the fierceness of which is attested by the many partially destroyed structures within a radius of half a mile.

The greatest loss of life resulted in a charge of rurales, who, with a daring amounting to foolhardiness, moved against a rebel battery, which moved down men and horses.

The execution done in the prolonged engagement of to-day was sufficient, in the belief of Senor de la Barra and the diplomatic representatives, to warrant a further attempt to prevent another battle within the city.

Senor de la Barra sent a message to President Madero offering to use his services in an effort to bring about peace.

Madero replied, thanking him, but declaring that no terms other than an unconditional surrender could be made with Diaz.

That the President is determined to make this a finish fight is evident, though no more so than Diaz, who realizes that there will be no clemency in case of surrender.

Almost within a stone's throw of each other, these two fighting forces, each armed with more than twenty cannon, apparently expect to continue the struggle, regardless of the loss of life.

Foreigners Advised of Danger. The diplomats by telephone notified their people when fighting appeared inevitable to take care of themselves in the best way possible. President Madero has not answered the note in which he was asked by the diplomats if he could protect foreigners. General Diaz has said that he is unable to supply a force to protect the consulates and foreign property.

In spite of the friendly offer of Francisco de la Barra, the former provisional President, to act as mediator, and over the protest of the American ambassador and the diplomatic representatives of other foreign powers, President Madero to-day ordered an attack on General Felix Diaz and his forces, even though he knew that this would entail a terrific bombardment of the capital.

The Federal assault on the rebels, fortified in and around the arsenal, began at 10:15 o'clock in the morning, and late in the afternoon no material advantage had been gained by either side. It appeared, however, that the rebels, who were holding slightly improved positions, were conserving their fire. Many assaults against them had been repulsed.

The government was not optimistic regarding the close of the battle. Ernesto Madero said the showing made and the temper of the Federals were entirely satisfactory.

"We hardly expect to dislodge Diaz to-day," he said.

It is said that 300 men have deserted the Diaz standard within twenty-four hours, going over to the Federals.

To the offer of Senor de la Barra to mediate, if he considered that course advisable, the President replied that he had no desire to deal with the rebels except through the medium of shot and shell. The position of the rebels he declared to be fatally weakened by the desertion of 160 artillerymen, who to-day operated guns for the administration forces.

Expected Final Advance To-Day. "I suppose," commented the President late this afternoon, "that by to-morrow we will be ready to make a final advance. In the meantime more and more troops are coming in from outside the city. We have now more than the number we considered necessary to subdue the rebels."

President Madero said he had received a telegram from General Blanquet, at Ajalapa, thirty miles away, who announced that he was proceeding to the capital to prove his loyalty, which he understood was doubted.

The most serious loss sustained among the Federals was the death of Colonel Castillo, an efficient officer, who was shot near the Y. M. C. A. building while leading a reconnoitering party.

The result of the President's hasty trip by automobile to Cuernavaca Sunday night, over a road long since practically abandoned by reason of the activity of the Zapatistas, was the addition to the Federal forces of 1,200 men and seventeen guns. Part of these forces accompanied the President back by the road, while the others came to the capital by train.

Touching the danger of such a trip, the President said: "I am not afraid of die, but I am not afraid of fighting."

All through the night the Federal commanders were placing their men in position. Twenty cannon, some of heavy calibre, had been brought in from the outlying districts. Rurales were engaged in transporting ammunition.

From above the arsenal General Felix Diaz floated his red flag of defiance. The rebels appeared no less ready for battle than the Federals. Orders were issued to the detachments guarding all approaches to the arsenal to retire on the appearance of an armed force. But Diaz did not rely entirely on his forces in the arsenal district. He detached a few hundred men with artillery to a point in the northwest of the city. These guns dominated Chapultepec, but they were held in readiness to strike the Federals in the flank or rear.

The American ambassador, Henry L. Wilson, published a warning to all Americans, urging them not to go unnecessarily into the danger zone. From hundreds of buildings floated the flags of foreign nations, and early in the day a crowd of foreigners congregated in the cable office, sending reassuring messages to relatives and others abroad.

The Zapatistas did not enter the capital, notwithstanding their presence within a few miles of the city.

The struggle of Diaz to overthrow the power of President Madero resulted in one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the Western Continent. Street fighting has occurred in Mexico in times past, but a battle in which the contending forces employed heavy artillery at a range frequently of less than half a mile, in a densely populated city, was a new and startling spectacle. Beyond that issued by the American ambassador, practically no warning was given to noncombatants. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to mark the limitations of the danger zone. As the battle proceeded, shells intended for the enemy four blocks away often found lodgment in houses a mile or two distant. Rifle bullets flew from the centre to the circumference of the capital, making safety in any quarter only a relative term.

No Material Advantage. Noon passed without any material advantages having been gained by either side. The fighting began at 10:15 o'clock, and after three hours

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